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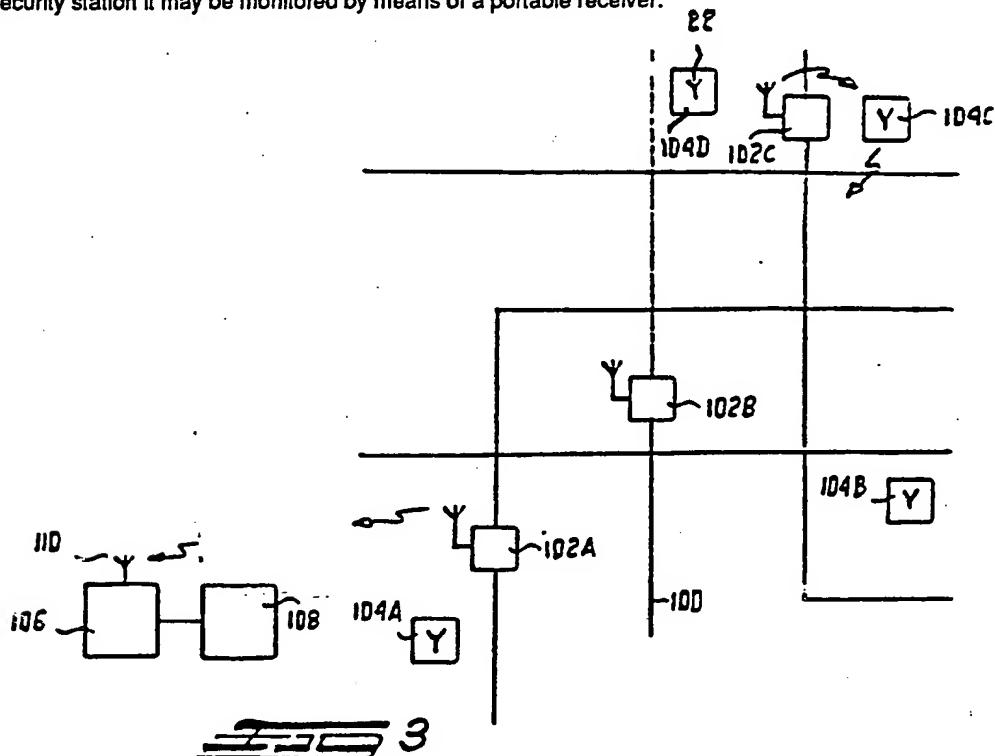
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## (54) Vehicle security system

(57) The security system monitors a number of vehicles 102 each of which includes an immobilizer and a transceiver (10 Fig 1, not shown). The system includes a number of security stations 104 which detect signals emitted by vehicles when an unauthorized act e.g. breaking and entering, stealing, or the like, is detected. The signals, which identify the respective vehicles, are stored, and transmitted to a base station 106, preferably in response to a polling signal. The affected vehicles are immobilized by means of a signal from the base station, or from one of the security stations, at an appropriate time or location. The vehicle's lights may be turned on and its hooter sounded. When the vehicle is not used within range of a security station it may be monitored by means of a portable receiver.

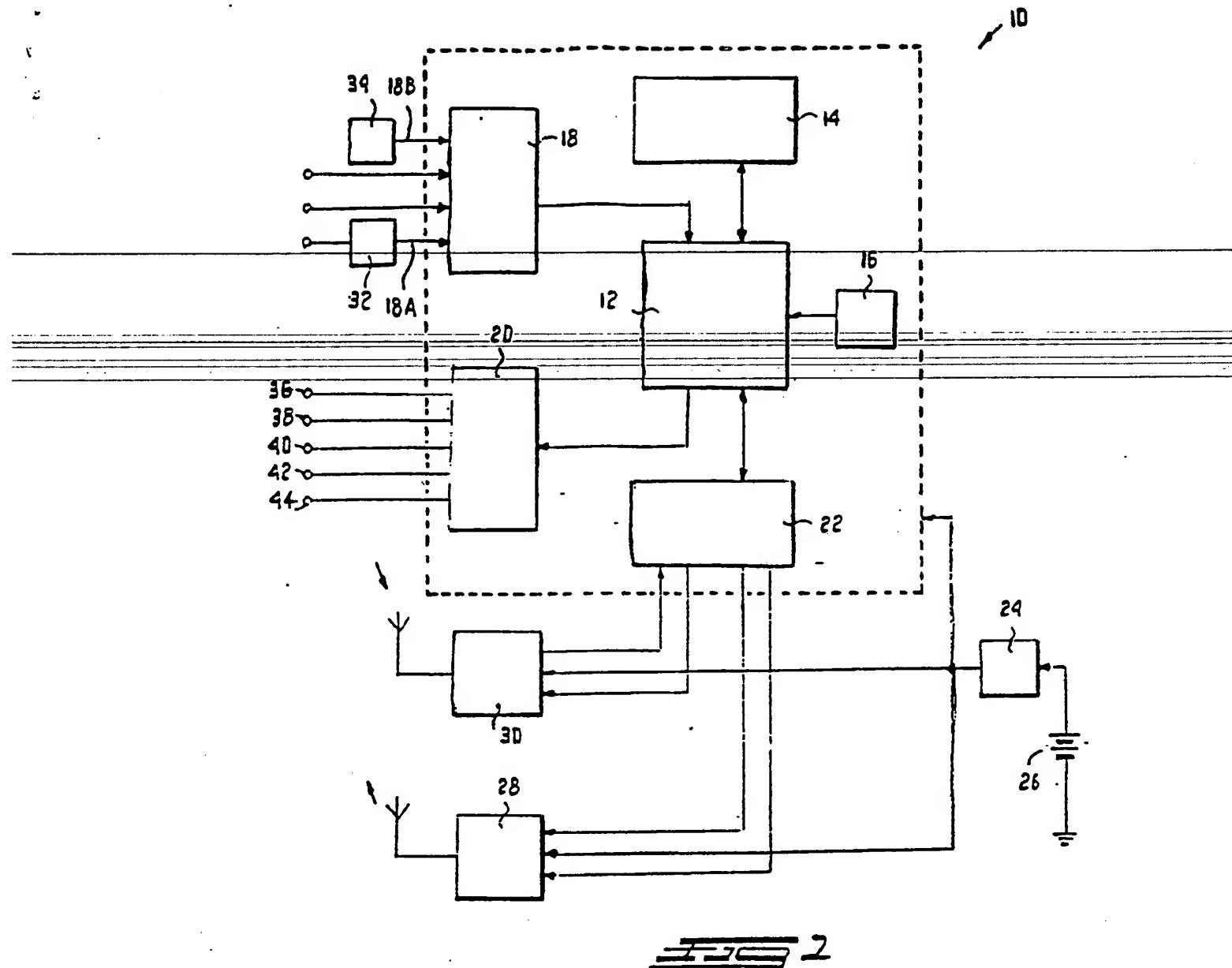


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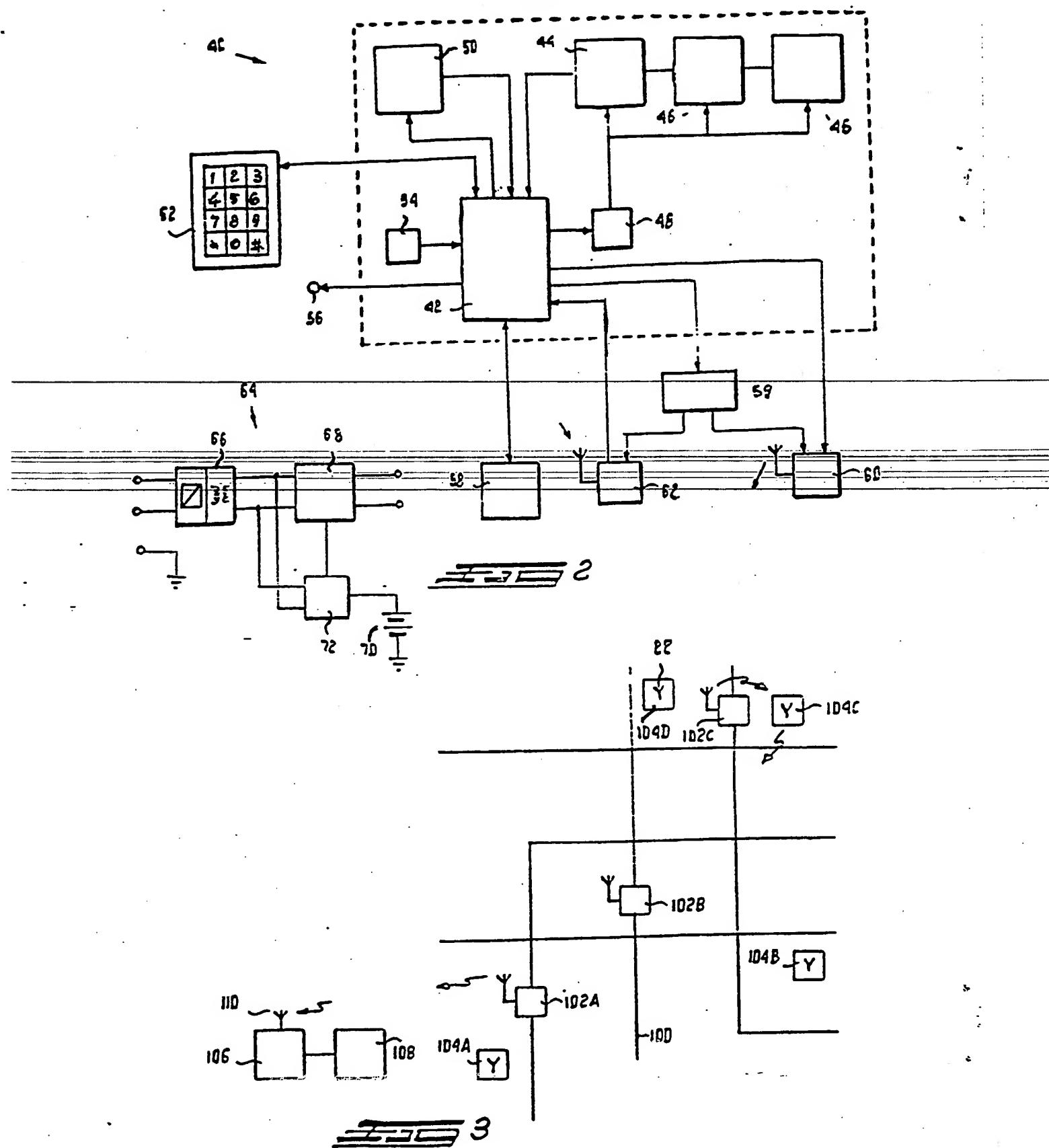
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VEHICLE SECURITY SYSTEM

This invention relates to a vehicle security system, a method of monitoring a plurality of vehicles, a security module for use with a vehicle, and a security station for use in a vehicle security system.

Vehicle theft is commonplace in present day society. Many approaches have been adopted to combat vehicle theft, nearly all of which are based on the use of some form of immobilizer which acts, under specific conditions, to prevent a vehicle from being driven away.

Unfortunately modern-day criminals are particularly adept at neutralizing immobilizers which therefore, at best, owe their effectiveness to causing a time delay before a vehicle's immobilizer can be neutralised by a thief putting the vehicle into a condition in which it can freely be driven.

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The invention is concerned in the first instance with a method of monitoring a plurality of vehicles.

According to the invention there is provided a method of monitoring a plurality of vehicles within a defined area which includes the steps, for any of the vehicles, of actuating a transmitter on the vehicle, when an unauthorised act is carried out on the vehicle, thereby to cause a first signal to be transmitted from the vehicle, detecting the first signal at a control location, and transmitting a second signal to the vehicle which causes the vehicle to be immobilized.

35

The second signal may be used to sound the hooter (horn),

and energise the headlights, of the vehicle.

"Unauthorised act" as used herein includes one or more of the following: Unauthorised entry of a vehicle, tampering 5 with a vehicle, unauthorised driving of a vehicle, and an unauthorised attempt to start a vehicle.

The control location may be one of a plurality of control locations located respectively at strategic positions 10 within the defined area.

The first signal which is transmitted by the vehicle may be detected at a control location only when the vehicle is within a given or predetermined range of the control 15 location.

The second signal which is transmitted to the vehicle may be transmitted from the control location which detects the first signal.

20 A third signal may be transmitted from the control location to a central location thereby to indicate that the first signal was transmitted from the vehicle, or that the second signal was transmitted to the vehicle.

25 The third signal may be used to identify the control location which transmits the third signal.

30 The third signal may identify the vehicle in any suitable way e.g. by colour, make, or registration number.

35 The invention also extends to a vehicle security system which includes a plurality of security stations respectively positioned at a plurality of strategic locations within an area which is to be monitored and through or in which the vehicles can move, each security

station including a station transmitter and a station receiver, and each vehicle which is to be monitored including a vehicle transmitter, a vehicle receiver and detection means for actuating the vehicle transmitter, a  
5 signal which is emitted by a vehicle transmitter being received by a station receiver when the respective vehicle is within a predetermined range of the respective station, and the station transmitter thereby being actuated to transmit a first signal to the respective vehicle, which  
10 signal is received by the respective vehicle receiver.

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The system may include a base and the respective station may transmit the second signal to the base in order to identify the respective station. Alternatively the base  
15 may poll the stations at intervals for information stored at the stations.

Alternatively or additionally the second signal may identify the respective vehicle which initiated the  
20 transmission of the second signal.

The vehicle may include immobilizing means, controlled by the vehicle receiver, and the vehicle receiver may be responsive to the first signal thereby to cause the  
25 vehicle to be immobilized.

The actuating means on a vehicle may be adapted to actuate the vehicle transmitter if an unauthorised act, as hereinbefore defined, is carried out on the vehicle.  
30

Consequently if a vehicle is stolen the radio transmitter carried by the vehicle is automatically actuated and caused to transmit a signal. When such a vehicle comes within range of one of the stations the transmitted signal  
35 is detected by the receiver located at the respective station which then transmits a signal to the respective

vehicle, causing the vehicle to be immobilized, and a signal to a base thereby identifying the location of the respective station.

- 5 The station may alternatively store the information and make it available to a base, when polled.

The invention also extends to a vehicle security system which includes at least one security station which is positioned at a strategic location within an area which is to be monitored and through or in which vehicles can move, the security station including a station transmitter and a station transceiver, and each vehicle which is to be monitored including an immobilizer, a vehicle transmitter, a vehicle receiver and detection means for actuating the vehicle transmitter, a signal which is emitted by a vehicle transmitter being received by the station receiver when the respective vehicle is within a predetermined range of the respective station, the station transmitter thereby being actuated to transmit a first signal to the respective vehicle, which signal is received by the respective vehicle receiver and used to actuate the immobilizer.

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The security system may include memory means for storing identification data on each of a plurality of vehicles. Preferably the detection means, for each vehicle, is adapted to detect an unauthorized act which is carried out on the vehicle. Each vehicle may include memory means for storing identification data relating to the vehicle, the said signal which is emitted by the vehicle transmitter including the identification data.

The invention also provides a security module for use on a vehicle which includes means for detecting an unauthorized act which is carried out on the vehicle, means for transmitting a first signal to indicate the occurrence of 5 the unauthorized act, and means for receiving a second signal, transmitted from a remote point in response to the transmitted first signal.

10 The security module may include memory means which is adapted to store identification data relating to the vehicle, the first signal including identification data from the memory means.

15 In one form of the invention the security module indicates processor means which, in response to the detection means, generates a control signal which is used to cause immobilization of the vehicle.

20 The security module may include indicator means and operate so that the processor means, in response to the detection means, actuates the indicator means thereby to cause a visual or audible indication of an alarm condition of the vehicle.

25 In a variation of the invention the security module includes processor means which, in response to reception of the second signal, generates a control signal which is used to cause immobilization of the vehicle, turn on the lights of the vehicle, sound its hooter (horn), or take or 30 cause any other suitable action.

35 The security module may also include indicator means and be arranged so that the processor means, in response to reception of the second signal, actuates the indicator means thereby to cause a visual or audible indication of an alarm condition of the vehicle.

In a modified version of the invention the security module includes means for sensing the speed of the vehicle, the processor means being responsive to the speed sensing means and inhibiting immobilization of the vehicle when the speed of the vehicle is above a preset speed.

The invention further extends to a security module for use on a vehicle which includes memory means which is adapted to store identification data relating to the vehicle, means for detecting an unauthorized act which is carried out on the vehicle, processor means which is responsive to the detection means, transmitter means which is controlled by the processor means and which is adapted to transmit a first signal which includes vehicle identification data from the memory means to indicate the occurrence of an unauthorized act, and receiver means for receiving a second signal, transmitted from a remote point in response to the first signal, the processor means being responsive to the second signal thereby to generate a control signal which is used to cause at least immobilization of the vehicle.

The invention also provides a security station which includes processor means, memory means which is adapted to store identification data relating to each of a plurality of vehicles, receiver means for receiving a first signal, transmitted from a remote location, indicating the identity of a vehicle on which an unauthorized act is carried out, means for comparing the identity of the identification data stored in the memory means, and transmitter means, responsive to the comparison means, for transmitting a second signal to the remote location.

The transmitter means may be adapted to transmit the second signal if identification data, relating to the said

vehicle, is stored in the memory means.

Alternatively the transmitter means may be adapted to transmit the second signal if identification data,

5 relating to the said vehicle, is not stored in the memory means.

The security station may include display means, responsive to the first signal, for displaying the identity of the

10 said vehicle.

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The invention is further described by way of examples with

15 reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

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Figure 1 schematically illustrates, in block diagram form, the construction of a security module for use on or in a vehicle in accordance with the invention,

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Figure 2 is a schematic illustration, also in block diagram form, of a security station for use in the invention, and

25 Figure 3 schematically illustrates the working of a vehicle security system.

30 Figure 1 of the accompanying drawings illustrates a security module 10 for use on a vehicle, in accordance with the principles of the invention.

35 The module 10 includes a microprocessor 12, a semi-conductor memory 14, an oscillator 16 for clocking the working of the module, an input interface unit 18, an

output interface unit 20, a serial interface/control unit 22, a power supply 24 which has a battery back-up 26, a radio transmitter 28, and a radio receiver 30.

- 5 Under normal conditions the module 10 is powered directly from the power supply 24 which is conveniently connected to a battery of a vehicle in which the module 10 is installed. If for any reason the power supply fails backup is provided by the battery 26 for an extended period.

10

The input interface unit 18 is connected, in a conventional way, to a number of sensors which are adapted to detect the carrying out of an unauthorised act on the vehicle in question. For example one of the input

15 terminals of the unit 18 senses any change in the voltage prevailing in the electrical system of the vehicle while a second sensor may be adapted to detect movement of the vehicle, tampering with the ignition system, or the like.

20 An input terminal 18A may be used, if desired, for a hand held socket connection which, via an encoder 32 may be used, when desired, to immobilize the vehicle.

25 In one variation of the invention the input interface unit 18 has a terminal 18B which is connected to a speed sensor 34. This sensor detects the speed of the vehicle and provides a proportional signal to the module.

30 The output interface unit 20 is connected, also in a known way, to a plurality of indicators to indicate an alarm condition, under certain circumstances. For example the interface unit may be connected to a visual indicator such as a light emitting device 36, an audible indicator such as a buzzer 38, to the lights 40 of the vehicle, to the hooter 42 of the vehicle, and to a coil or an immobilizer 44 of the vehicle. It is pointed out that connections of

this type, and the construction of a suitable immobilizer, are known to persons skilled in the art and for this reason these details are not described fully in this specification.

5

The memory 14 is encoded in a known way, with data which identifies the vehicle in which the module 10 is stored. The data may for example include information on the vehicle make and model, its colour, and its registration number. Other data may be added as required and the data which is stored is not restricted to the items specifically mentioned.

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15      The radio transmitter 28, when actuated in a manner which is hereinafter described, is adapted to emit a signal, at a relatively low power which contains information, extracted from the memory 14, sufficient to identify the vehicle which carries the module.

20      The radio receiver 30 is adapted to receive radio signals, in a manner hereinafter described, and to transfer information extracted from such signals to the processor 12.

25      Figure 2 of the accompanying drawings illustrates, in block diagram form, the circuit construction of a security station 40 for use in the vehicle monitoring system of the invention.

30      The security station includes a microprocessor 42 with a programme memory 44, a data memory 46, a memory control unit 48, and a software "watchdog" 50 which monitors programme execution by the processor 42. In the event of the processor executing invalid instructions a reset pulse 35 is provided by the watchdog unit 50 to overcome faulty operation.

Data can be input to the processor 42 by means of a key pad 52.

5 The processor is clocked by means of an oscillator 54.

The processor can actuate an audible indicator 56, and energise a visual display 58.

10 The processor is connected via a controller 59 to, and controls the operation of, a radio transmitter 60 and a radio receiver 62. Data can be input from the receiver 62 to the processor 42.

15 The security station 40 is powered by means of a power supply 64 which includes a mains-powered transformer 66 which, via a power supply 68, directly supplies power to the security station, and, at the same time, charges a battery 70 through a battery charger 72, in order to provide a back-up supply.

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Figure 3 of the accompanying drawings schematically illustrates a road grid 100, a plurality of vehicles 102A, 102B and 102C, which are free to move over the roads of the grid 100, a plurality of stations 104A, 104B, 104C and 104D which are located at strategic locations adjacent certain of the roads within the grid 100, a base station 106 and a control computer 108 which is located at the base station 106.

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Each of the vehicles 102 is equipped with a vehicle immobilizer which may be of any suitable or conventional type. Such an immobilizer typically is under the control of some mechanism mounted on the vehicle or under the direct supervision of the driver of the vehicle. For example immobilizers are known in the art which are

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automatically armed when an ignition key is withdrawn from an ignition lock. Other types of immobilizers are armed by virtue of a positive act on the part of the driver, for example by actuating a hidden switch.

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As has been pointed out in the introduction to this specification many immobilizers can be neutralised by experienced criminals and therefore offer, at best, a delay period before neutralisation. Once an immobilizer is 10 neutralised the vehicle can of course be stolen.

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Each of the vehicles 102, which is to be monitored, carries a security module 10 of the kind shown in Figure 1. It has already been pointed out that the transmitter 28

15 of each module 10 puts out a lower power only and thus the signals which are transmitted are detectable only when the vehicles in question are within close range of a suitable receiver.

20 Each station 104 has a security station 40, of the kind shown in Figure 2, installed at it. The receiver 62 of a security station 40 is adapted to receive a signal which is transmitted by the transmitter 28 of a module 10. The transmitter 60 of a security station 40 is capable of 25 transmitting a signal, which is relatively low powered, and which is at a frequency which can be detected by the receiver 30 of a module 10. Each transmitter 60 is, optionally, also capable of transmitting a second signal, which is relatively high powered and which can be detected 30 by a receiver, designated 110, located at the base station 106.

The respective second signals which are transmitted by the various transmitters 60 are either at distinct frequencies 35 or otherwise are encoded so that they identify the stations 104 from which such signals are transmitted. The

control computer 108 is capable of handling this information thereby to provide a display for example a hard copy print-out which makes visible the identity and location of each of the stations which transmits a signal 5 to the base station.

The transmitters 28 on each vehicle may be actuated in any suitable way. In one example of the invention each transmitter, i.e. each module 10, is under the control of 10 a switching device such as a hand held encoded unit which is engagable, in an known way, with a set of contacts leading to the decoder 30. Alternatively use may be made of a concealed switching device such as a reed switch or the like which is operated when a driver enters a vehicle.

15 Clearly an unauthorised person not having a suitable encoded unit, nor knowing of the position of a switching device or indeed of its existence is unable to operate the switch and hence neutralise the module 10. Thus for example if a thief neutralises a vehicle immobilizer the 20 thief will be able to drive the vehicle. However if the thief is unaware of the existence of the module 10 then the transmitter 28 commences transmitting a signal automatically when the vehicle is started, or moved, or, more generally put, when an unauthorised act is carried 25 out.

It has already been pointed out that the interface unit 18 responds to any unauthorised act for example a door switch being actuated, the ignition of the vehicle being tampered 30 with, and the like.

The signal which is transmitted by the transmitter 28 is of a relatively low power. Thus such a signal is detectable by means of a receiver 62, at one of the 35 stations 104, only when the vehicle in question is within a predetermined range of the station.

When a signal which is transmitted by a vehicle is detected by a station 104 two events take place. Firstly a signal is transmitted by the transmitter 28 at the

5 respective station 104 directly to the vehicle concerned. This signal is also of a low power and so is normally detectable only by the intended vehicle. The vehicle concerned must be within a predetermined radius of the transmitter 60 in order to receive the transmitted signal.

10

Secondly, by means of an interlock mechanism between the vehicle's transmitter 28 and the vehicle's receiver 30, an arrangement is achieved whereby the vehicle's receiver 30 is responsive to the signal transmitted from the station

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104 i.e. the station module 40, only if the vehicle's transmitter 28 is actuated. This gating system prevents a vehicle which is not being driven in an unauthorised way, or by an unauthorised person, from detecting and thereby responding to a signal from the respective station 104.

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The vehicle's receiver 130, upon detecting a transmitted signal in the manner described, is used to immobilize the vehicle. Thus within the module 10 the processor 12 generates a signal which, via the output interface unit 20, causes the visual indicator 36 to be illuminated, the buzzer 38 to be sounded, the lights 40 and the hooter 42 of the vehicle to be energised, and the immobilizer 44 of the vehicle to be actuated.

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30 The end result is that, in accordance with the described procedure, the vehicle is immobilized and very clearly audibly and visually identified, while it is within a predetermined range of the associated station 104.

Thereafter the vehicle remains immobilized.

35

Secondly a signal is optionally transmitted by the station

104 to the base station 106. At the base station the signal is applied to the control computer 108 which, in a manner which has already been described, generates a signal or a display which identifies the location of the  
5 station 104 which transmitted the signal. The signal also contains data to identify the vehicle, e.g. its registration number, its colour, make, model, etc. Control personnel at the computer 108, or mobile personnel, are thereafter immediately alerted and are directed to the  
10 station 104 to take appropriate action.

The invention lends itself to a number of variations and modifications. For example a mobile station which is equivalent to the station 40 can be carried by a driver of  
15 a vehicle thereby to control the vehicle, in a manner analogous to that described. In this form of the invention the driver, who is carrying the station 40, will be immediately alerted to the fact that his vehicle has been subjected to an unauthorised act. It is apparent that  
20 responsible authorities e.g. police, can be alerted in a similar way, to take appropriate action where necessary.

In another variation of the invention it is possible for each vehicle to transmit a signal which identifies the  
25 vehicle and for this information then to be relayed to the base station 106.

As has been pointed out the information can be directly transmitted to the base station. Alternatively the  
30 information can be stored at the respective station and relayed to the base station in response to a polling signal from the base station. Polling techniques are known, and thus are not further described. The adoption of a polling technique makes it easier to control the  
35 transmission of information.

As the various transmitters and receivers 28 and 30, and 58 and 62, are low powered, and as there is a need to identify the location of each transmitter 60 which is actuated in the described manner, it follows that, in 5 order to monitor a predetermined area which includes a high density of roads, a large number of the stations 104 must be employed. The stations will however be situated at strategic locations for example adjacent access roads, bridges, subways or the like leading to or from the area 10 which is to be monitored. Almost invariably when a vehicle is stolen a thief drives the vehicle from the immediate area at which the theft took place. Thus it is highly likely that a stolen vehicle will be driven past one of the strategically located stations 104.

15

The invention as has been described lends itself particularly to the monitoring of a confined area such as a parking lot or parking ground at a shopping centre or the like. With this form of the invention security 20 stations 40 are installed at each of a number of strategic locations around the parking area. For example the parking area may be serviced by two or three entrances and exits and, at each such entrance and exit a security station 40 is installed. The fact that the parking ground is serviced 25 by the security system of the invention is advertised and users of the parking ground are then encouraged to equip their vehicles with modules 10 of the kind shown in Figure 1.

30 Users of the modules have the identities of their vehicles, in which the modules are installed, recorded at a central bureau. This identity information is available to each of the stations 40 and is recorded in the respective memories 46. In the event that the users of the 35 system pay for the benefit of being part of the security system, for example on a monthly or other subscription

basis, then the state of each user's subscription may be recorded in the data memory 46 as well. Alternatively the defaulting users i.e. those who have not paid subscriptions, are recorded in the memories 46.

5

Data may be input via the processor 42 to the memories 46 from the key pad 52.

Assume that, within a monitored parking area of the kind  
10 described, a vehicle is stolen or subjected to an  
unauthorised act, of the kind described. The vehicle may  
for example include a primary immobilizer which a skilled  
thief may neutralise. The thief is then able to start and  
drive the vehicle. Despite the fact that the primary  
15 immobilizer is neutralised the monitoring system of the  
module 10, which is connected to the input interface unit  
18, detects the commissioning of an unauthorised act. A  
warning signal, which carries data identifying the vehicle  
in question, is then transmitted by the transmitter 28 of  
20 the module 10.

When the vehicle comes within range of a security station  
40, and this will normally happen when the vehicle  
approaches say an exit road from the parking ground in  
25 question, the transmitted signal is received by the  
receiver 62 and information extracted from the signal is  
fed to the processor 42. The information, which identifies  
the vehicle, is compared to data held in the memories 46.

30 If subscription payments are up-to-date, for the vehicle  
in question, then, in one example of the invention, the  
vehicle's identification data will not be found in the  
memory 46. This indicates that protection is to be  
provided for the vehicle and a signal is thus transmitted  
35 by the transmitter 60 to the receiver 30 of the module 10.  
Upon reception of the transmitted signal the processor 12

causes an alarm condition to be indicated on the devices 36 to 42, and the vehicle is immobilized via the output 44, in the manner described.

- 5 On the other hand if a comparison is made between the received vehicle identification data and that stored in the memories 46 and it is found that the subscriptions of the vehicle in question have not been paid then no action is taken and the vehicle is ignored. When an alarm  
10 condition is sounded then, at the security station 40, the registration number of the immobilized vehicle appears on the display 58 and the audible alarm 56 is sounded to alert an operator to the current situation. Appropriate further action can then be taken if necessary.

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- It has already been pointed out that the operator can input data to the processor 42 from the key pad 52. If the operator correctly logs on to the system then vehicle registration information can be inserted into or deleted  
20 from the memories 46. In this way the status of the system can regularly be updated. Once an operator has completed his task he logs off and it is thereafter not possible to change the data in the memories 46.

- 25 As has already been pointed out the system of the invention lends itself to a number of variations and modifications. The essence of the invention however lies in the technique of generating a signal when an unauthorised act takes place, of identifying the source of  
30 the signal and of then taking action, to immobilize the vehicle concerned, under certain conditions.

- Referring for example to Figure 1 a speed sensor 34 is shown as being connected to the input interface unit 18.  
35 If a vehicle is driven at a high speed, and immobilized, dangerous or fatal consequences can ensue. To minimize

this danger the speed sensor 34 can override the immobilizing action of the module 10 and permit a vehicle to be immobilized only when its speed drops below a predetermined speed.

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Many other variations and modifications can be made to the principle described herein but without departing from the scope of the present application. For example if a vehicle user parks at a location which is not monitored in the way described then use may be made of a portable receiver which indicates that an alarm condition has arisen. This portable receiver may be used at home, when visiting, near an office, or at work, or the like, to provide a monitoring facility which directly alerts the user of an alarm condition. The receiver, which has a limited range, say of the order of 200m, may be programmable to accept signals from a number of vehicles, in each instance displaying the vehicle's registration number.

Consequently, provided a person can park close to the location of the receiver an effective monitoring of the person's vehicle can take place.

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CLAIMS

- 5        1. A security module for use on a vehicle which includes means for detecting an unauthorized act which is carried out on the vehicle, means for transmitting a first signal to indicate the occurrence of the unauthorized act, and means for receiving a second signal, transmitted from a remote point in response to the transmitted first signal.
- 10        2. A security module according to claim 1 which includes memory means which is adapted to store identification data relating to the vehicle, the first signal including identification data from the memory means.
- 15        3. A security module according to claim 1 or 2 which includes processor means which, in response to the detection means, generates a control signal which is used to cause immobilization of the vehicle.
- 20        4. A security module according to claim 3 which includes indicator means and wherein the processor means, in response to the detection means, actuates the indicator means thereby to cause a visual or audible indication of an alarm condition at the vehicle.
- 25        5. A security module according to claim 1 or 2 which includes processor means which, in response to reception of the second signal, generates a control signal which is used to cause immobilization of the vehicle.
- 30        6. A security module according to claim 5 which includes indicator means and wherein the processor means, in response to reception of the second signal, actuates the indicator means thereby to cause a visual or audible indication of an alarm condition at the vehicle.
- 35

7. A security module according to any one of claims 3 to  
6 which includes means for sensing the speed of the  
vehicle, the processor means being responsive to the speed  
sensing means and inhibiting immobilization of the vehicle  
when the speed of the vehicle is above a preset speed.

8. A security module for use on a vehicle which includes  
memory means which is adapted to store identification data  
relating to the vehicle, means for detecting an  
unauthorized act which is carried out on the vehicle,  
processor means which is responsive to the detection  
means, transmitter means which is controlled by the  
processor means and which is adapted to transmit a first  
signal which includes vehicle identification data from the  
memory means to indicate the occurrence of an unauthorized  
act, and receiver means for receiving a second signal,  
transmitted from a remote point in response to the first  
signal, the processor means being responsive to the second  
signal thereby to generate a control signal which is used  
to cause at least immobilization of the vehicle.

9. A security module for use on a vehicle substantially  
as hereinbefore described with reference to Figure 1 of  
the accompanying drawings.

10. A security station which includes processor means,  
memory means which is adapted to store identification data  
relating to each of a plurality of vehicles, receiver  
means for receiving a first signal, transmitted from a  
remote location, indicating the identity of a vehicle on  
which an unauthorized act is carried out, means for  
comparing the identity of the vehicle to the  
identification data stored in the memory means, and  
transmitter means, responsive to the comparison means, for  
transmitting a second signal to the remote location.

11. A security station according to claim 10 wherein the transmitter means is adapted to transmit the second signal if identification data, relating to the said vehicle, is stored in the memory means.  
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12. A security station according to claim 10 wherein the transmitter means is adapted to transmit the second signal if identification data, relating to the said vehicle, is not stored in the memory means.  
10
13. ~~A security station according to claim 10, 11 or 12 which includes display means, responsive to the first signal, for displaying the identity of the said vehicle.~~  
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14. A security station according to any one of claims 10 to 13 which includes input means for inputting identification data, on vehicles, to the memory means.
- 20 15. A security station substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to Figure 2 of the accompanying drawings.
- 25 16. A security system for monitoring a plurality of vehicles wherein each vehicle includes a security module according to any one of claims 1 to 9, and which includes at least one security station according to any one of claims 10 to 15.
- 30 17. A vehicle security system which includes a plurality of security stations respectively positioned at a plurality of strategic locations within an area which is to be monitored and through or in which the vehicles can move, each security station including a station transmitter and a station transceiver, and each vehicle which is to be monitored including a vehicle transmitter,  
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- a vehicle receiver and means for actuating the vehicle transmitter, a signal which is emitted by a vehicle transmitter being received by a station receiver when the respective vehicle is within a predetermined range of the  
5 respective station, the station transmitter thereby being actuated to transmit a first signal to the respective vehicle, which signal is received by the respective vehicle receiver.
- 10 18. A system according to claim 17 which includes a base, and the respective security station is adapted to transmit the second signal to the base in order to identify the respective security station.
- 
- 15 19. A system according to claim 18 wherein each security station includes memory means for storing a signal which is received and which is emitted by a vehicle transmitter, the second signal, containing identification data on the respective vehicle, being transmitted to the  
20 base in response to a polling signal from the base.
- 25 20. A system according to claim 17, 18 or 19 wherein the second signal identifies the respective vehicle which initiated the transmission of the second signal.
21. A system according to any one of claims 17 to 20 wherein each vehicle includes immobilizing means, controlled by the vehicle receiver, and the vehicle receiver is responsive to the first signal thereby to cause the vehicle to be immobilized.  
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22. A vehicle security system which includes at least one security station which is positioned at a strategic location within an area which is to be monitored and  
35 through or in which vehicles can move, the security station including a station transmitter and a station

receiver, and each vehicle which is to be monitored including a vehicle transmitter, a vehicle receiver and detection means for actuating the vehicle transmitter, a signal which is emitted by a vehicle transmitter being  
5 received by the station receiver when the respective vehicle is within a predetermined range of the respective station, the station transmitter thereby being actuated to transmit a first signal to the respective vehicle, which signal is received by the respective vehicle receiver and  
10 used to actuate the immobilizer.

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23. A vehicle security system according to claim 22 wherein the security station includes memory means for  
storing identification data on each of a plurality of  
15 vehicles.

24. A vehicle security system according to claim 22 or 23 wherein the detection means, for each vehicle, is adapted to detect an unauthorized act which is carried out on the  
20 vehicle.

25. A vehicle security system according to any one of claims 22 to 24 wherein each vehicle includes memory means for storing identification data relating to the vehicle,  
25 the said signal which is emitted by the vehicle transmitter including the identification data.

26. A vehicle security system according to any one of claims 22 to 25 which includes a base station which polls  
30 the security stations at time intervals, each security station transmitting information to the base station when polled.

27. A vehicle security system substantially as  
35 hereinbefore described with reference to any one of the accompanying drawings.

28. A method of monitoring a plurality of vehicles within a defined area which includes the steps, for any of the vehicles, of actuating a transmitter on the vehicle, when an unauthorized act is carried out on the vehicle, thereby to cause a first signal to be transmitted from the vehicle, detecting the first signal at a control location, and transmitting a second signal to the vehicle which causes the vehicle to be immobilized.

10

29. A method according to claim 28 wherein the control location is mobile.

15

30.. A method according to claim 28 wherein the control location is one of a plurality of control locations located respectively at strategic positions within the defined area.

20

31. A method according to claim 28, 29 or 30 wherein the first signal which is transmitted by the vehicle is detected at a control location only when the vehicle is within a given or predetermined range of the control location.

25

32. A method according to any one of claims 28 to 31 wherein the second signal which is transmitted to the vehicle is transmitted from the control location which detects the first signal.

30

33. A method of monitoring a plurality of vehicles substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

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